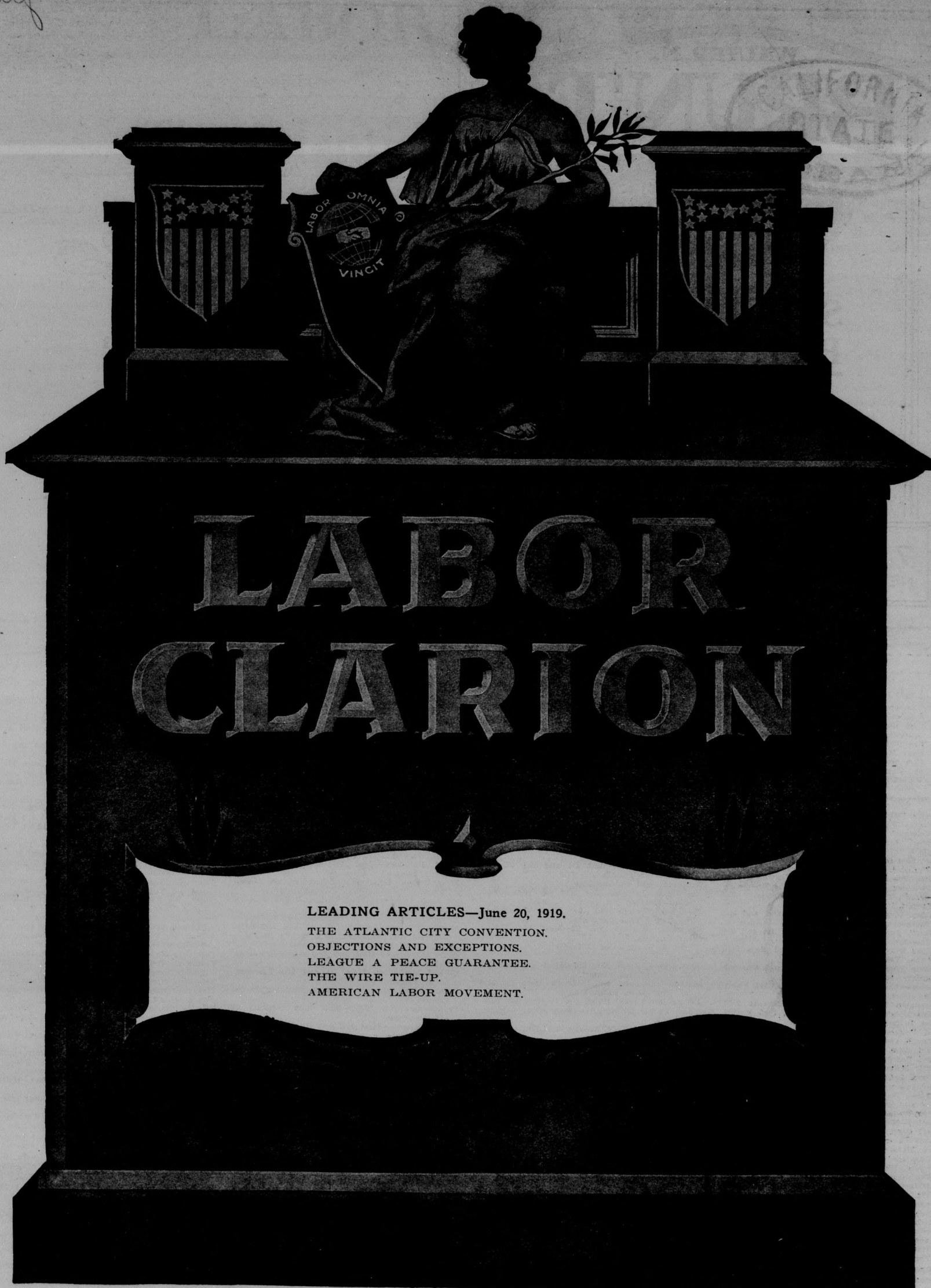


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LEADING ARTICLES—June 20, 1919.

THE ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION.  
OBJECTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS.  
LEAGUE A PEACE GUARANTEE.  
THE WIRE TIE-UP.  
AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.



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**Labor Council Directory**

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 55.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.  
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 295—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3rd Tuesday.  
Butchers: 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. E. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 453—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1245 Market.  
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 149 Fifth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 828 Mission.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.  
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; hours 10 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Rammermen—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom street.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.  
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.  
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.  
Tailors No. 89—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Sec., 1437 Polk.  
Water Workers—Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.



## The Atlantic City Convention

Special to  
"Labor Clarion"

Atlantic City, N. J., June 18.—If the American Federation of Labor assembled in convention especially likes a proposal it gets up on its feet and cheers right out loud. It never does that when it is displeased.

When Glenn E. Plumb, chosen representative of all the organizations of railway employees, addressed the convention explaining the Brotherhood's plan for railroad ownership and operation, the convention arose and applauded in a real demonstration. It then voted unanimously to spread the address on the minutes.

Should the railroads of the United States come under the Brotherhood's plan this is what would happen:

Upon proper valuation being fixed the government would take over the physical properties.

Congress then would form a corporation for public service.

The government then would lease the roads to this corporation for operation.

This corporation would be governed by a board of directors chosen as follows:

One-third by the classified employees—the wage earners.

One-third by the railroad employees above the classified grades.

One-third by the government to represent the public.

Mr. Plumb told the convention that "the interests of the public are human interests, not dollar interests." Further, he said, "today is the day of all days when human rights are coming to the foreground."

Plumb says the railroads now get a half billion dollars a year to which they can show no title. "Doubtless the railroads are overcapitalized six or eight billion dollars," he told the convention.

Continuing the outline of the plan, Plumb said that the operating corporation would have to meet all operating expenses, pay interest and provide a sinking fund. "What is then left is what was formerly dividends," he said.

Under the Brotherhood's plan what used to be dividends would go one-half to the public in the shape of reduced transportation costs and one-half to the workers in higher wages, each man drawing in proportion to his yearly income.

"This plan gives to those who know most about the industry the formation of the rules of the industry," said Plumb. "The leaders of the railroad unions have seen a great vision—the vision of industry free."

Plumb is a stockily set-up man of about five feet eight. He has a bristly moustache of sandy hue. He stands up straight and talks plainly. He does no arm waving. He makes no bid for applause. The railroad union leaders say he is the greatest railway statistical expert in America. He is general counsel for all the railway employees' unions—fifteen of them. Years ago he became counsel for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

In a quiet voice Plumb made statements to the delegates that may have been the most portentous made in years. Bringing close together sentences that came five minutes apart in his speech a sharper picture of his meaning is obtained. Thus he said:

"When we have done that (got government

ownership) we have eliminated capital forever.

"Management then must be placed in the hands of the men who know how to run the industry.

"Management will then be released from the dictation of Wall Street.

"This plan applies not only to the railroads, though it probably will be applied there first; it applies to every industry based upon monopoly or privilege."

Plumb scoffed at the idea that efficiency would suffer. He said that the old system sought efficiency by making men fear the loss of jobs. "Fear," he said, "fear is the poorest system on earth on which to build efficiency; hope is the inspiration of the world; fear is the incentive of slaves."

He declared that under the new plan the railroad workers would become "a real army of service for mankind" under "the inspiration of authority and responsibility."

Immediately after the address Martin F. Ryan, president of the Railway Car Builders, announced that a resolution supporting the plan would be introduced, signed by all railway union delegations. He said also that the unions intended to launch immediately a publicity and agitation campaign from headquarters of the railway department in Washington.

By a resolution introduced in the convention of the American Federation of Labor President Wilson is asked to at once remove Postmaster General Burleson. The resolution was introduced by E. J. Gainor, National Association of Letter Carriers; T. F. Flaherty, National Federation of Federal Employees; and E. J. Ryan, Railway Mail Association. It follows in full:

Whereas, President Wilson in his message to Congress made this declaration: "The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor..... The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they play in industry," and

Whereas, Postmaster General Burleson has pursued a labor policy in direct conflict with this enunciation of principles, and in answer to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has characterized as "silly" the right of collective bargaining, and

Whereas, Mr. Burleson has ruthlessly invaded the rights of the employees and has interfered in defiance of law with the proper functioning of their organizations; and has not only refused to recognize the accredited representatives, but has also sought to have repealed the employees' constitutional right of direct petition to Congress, and

Whereas, this labor policy—a policy fastened upon every governmental agency under Burleson's supervision—is in utter defiance of the wishes of the people and in complete opposition to the expressed views of President Wilson, and

Whereas, Burleson's archaic and autocratic attitude has resulted in a demoralized service, discontented and resentful employees, confused and choked industrial processes, and a people wrathful and indignant and a long series of administrative blunders, therefore be it

Resolved, that the American Federation of

Labor in convention assembled, speaking directly for four million organized wage-earners and firm in the belief that this protest reflects the sentiments of the vast majority of the American people, requests President Wilson to remove Postmaster General Burleson from office.

The resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Prospects for a general strike for Mooney July 4th went glimmering with the introduction of the Mooney resolution in the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The Mooney resolution contains three provisions as follows:

First—That the convention declare its absolute conviction that Mooney has been the victim of a frame-up.

Second—That a committee be appointed to proceed to Washington in a final effort to secure federal relief opening the way to a new trial for Mooney.

Third—That these steps failing, the Federation forward to all internationals a proposal for a referendum ballot on a general strike of perhaps 24 hours' duration.

Mooney's friends declined to say what effect this resolution would have on the strike proposed for July 4th, but it was freely predicted that the new proposal would "take the steam out" of the July 4th movement.

Following a sharp debate, during which several of the delegates almost came to blows, the convention adopted a resolution refusing to endorse the general strike called for July 4th as a protest against the imprisonment of Thomas Mooney and censuring the Mooney defense committee for its alleged efforts to disrupt the American Federation of Labor.

The introduction of the Mooney resolution brought another uproar. G. F. Grow of Los Angeles, opposing the resolution, declared he had talked to Mooney three weeks ago and that Mooney was hopeful that the strike would be carried out, as he was confident it would result in his release. Chairman Frey retorted that in his opinion and that of other members of the committee a strike not only would prove injurious to the Mooney cause, but would "drive a wedge into organized labor."

Julius Deutell Baum, of the Detroit Central Labor Union, then gained the floor and delivered an impassioned address, declaring that the time for resolutions had passed and the time for action was at hand.

William B. Patterson, a member of the Carpenters Union, and a member of the Mooney Defense League, was then given the floor by a vote of the convention, and launched into a vigorous attack on organized labor and its leaders in San Francisco.

"Out in San Francisco the union labor leaders did not go to the bat for Mooney, so we had to form a committee to do it," he said. "They went about whispering that Mooney actually was guilty."

"Maybe we made some mistakes, but we make no apologies for what we have done."

Delegate Murphy of the San Francisco Labor Council said it was true some labor leaders in San Francisco thought it best to let the law take its course in the Mooney case.

Chairman Frey then declared "information has come to the resolutions committee that money contributed by trade unionists in America was



used to pay the expenses of delegates to the Chicago meeting in behalf of Mooney," and that representatives of the Mooney Defense League, whose salaries and expenses were being defrayed by trade union money, had "used their opportunities to attack the American Federation of Labor and to carry on a propaganda for its destruction."

James Duncan of Seattle was hooted and cries of "Put him out!" were raised when he declared that President Wilson's inquiry into the Mooney case as an international matter was based on inquiries from Russia and that the Mooney Defense League "put into operation the machinery in Russia which resulted in the inquiry about Mooney being made."

Refusal to indorse the proposed strike was based on the assertion of labor leaders that such action would prove prejudicial to Mooney's interests.

During the debate precipitated by the resolution delegates who urged radical action on Mooney's behalf were hooted and greeted with cries of "Put him out."

Rumored threats of a Pacific Coast secession movement in the event of failure to endorse the strike idea by the Federation was laughed at by coast representatives who said that the strike vote had been lighter on the Pacific Coast than on the Atlantic Coast. It had been expected that an effort to get the July 4th strike endorsed would be made and the milder tone of the proposal now made may win some support that would not have gone to the more drastic proposal. It is more than doubtful, however, that the twenty-four-hour strike provision will come anywhere near winning and the fact seems to be that its proponents do not really expect it to win. The belief of most delegates seems to be that the moral force of the Federation will be the strongest force it can wield for Mooney.

The following message was received from President Wilson:

"May I not send my warm greetings to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and express my deep gratification that the international conferences which have gone out of discussion of peace have led to a much fuller and more adequate comprehension of the questions of labor to which statesmen throughout the world must direct their most thoughtful attention? It has been a real happiness to me to be of a little service in these great matters.

"I cannot justly refrain when sending this message from expressing in very warm terms the appreciation felt by all who have been dealing with labor matters of the invaluable service rendered by Mr. Gompers. He has won universal confidence and has firmly established in the international articles as well as at home, the reputation of the American Federation of Labor for sane and helpful counsel."

The political issue also offers an opportunity for dispute in the convention. The Executive Council recommends continuance of the policy of non-partisan political action in the national field, which would close the door, as it has been closed, to advocates of a national labor party. A strenuous fight on this issue has been promised and is generally expected to materialize.

However, in spite of a multitude of forecasts and promises, what is as near a certainty as anything can be is that the convention will devote its main efforts to constructive work on great problems and will conclude its sessions in firm adherence to the main policies of the past.

#### MORE MONEY ASKED.

Service men, laborers and fatemen, members of Water Workers' Union No. 401, are now receiving \$5, \$4 and \$5.25 per day, respectively, in the maintenance and distribution department of the Spring Valley Water Company. Corresponding rates of \$6, \$5 and \$6.25 are being asked.

#### OBJECTIONS AND EXCEPTIONS.

To those uninitiated into the devious and vexatious ways of the law, there seems to be something like fatality or sorcery in the stereotyped and rapid-fire exclamations of "I object" and "I except" so common in all court trials and upon which even the very best of lawyers seem to expend so much time and apparently useless labor in their struggles in behalf of their clients before the courts. However, they are in law just as indispensable as commas and periods in printing. They serve to fix the points upon which may be based appeals to the higher courts in case the final judgment in the case proves unsatisfactory to the client. Many a case has been lost, and by good lawyers, too, for a failure to raise an objection at the proper spot and take an exception at the ruling of the judge on that objection. To show how easy it may be in the excitement of the court room to overlook a chance of this nature, we may quote the following which was said by the appellate court in a Missouri case, in which the point on appeal hinged upon evidence of unbecoming conduct during the trial of the court below. This is how it reads in the language of the appellate judge: "In Missouri it may be rude to 'bump off' your enemy in a court room during progress of a trial in which he is defending his life against a charge of murder; but where the widow of the person killed drew a pistol during the trial, and shot and wounded the defendant, her act belonged merely to that class of acts designated as 'conduct of spectators,' and was not outside the ordinary rule that objection thereto was necessary to present it to the reviewing court. Had the lady's aim been as good as her intention, review might have been unnecessary." As a consequence of the failure of the defendant's attorney to raise an objection to the attempted shooting the defendant was unable to bring before the court the unbecoming conduct occurring during the trial and which had the effect upon the jury to find the defendant guilty. To mind his objections and exceptions becomes, therefore, to a lawyer in any case, quite an important thing, and more mistrials and miscarriages of justice are perhaps due to failure in this respect than to almost any other cause. We need not go far to find a concrete example of such failure right here in San Francisco, in perhaps the most celebrated criminal trial that ever took place here. Not only were many unbecoming things that occurred in that case not objected to or properly excepted, but improper examination of witnesses and lack of proper cross-examination also contributed to the deplorable outcome of the case. None others than the lawyers in the case are responsible, and while there has been much ill-feeling directed against other persons and conditions, we have so far not heard or seen anything in the public prints calling attention to this feature of the case, which has been widely discussed with practical unanimity among the members of the bar in this city. Justice grinds slowly, but eventually all facts of the case will come out, and thus shall come true in the final end that justice will be done. May that day come soon, and not tarry until the case is forgotten in the lumber-room of dead events.

#### BUSINESS AGENT RESIGNS.

The many friends of Stanley Roman, for many years business agent of Barbers' Union No. 148 and member of the executive board of the Labor Council, were surprised to learn that he had tendered his resignation from that office. Roman has decided that he will go back to the shop. President Fred Smith is acting as business agent. George Price is the other business agent of the organization. Nomination and election for the offices of president and business agent will be held July 9th.



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FOR UNION MEN**

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SCRATCH OF A MATCH**

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DO THE WORK**

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boiler without interfering with  
your stove. Consult your dealer.

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San Francisco District  
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Phone Sutter 140



**LEAGUE A PEACE GUARANTEE.**

By Charles Edward Russell,  
Of American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.  
(Written Especially for "Labor Clarion.")

Here is a beautiful powder house nearly a thousand miles long and piled to the roof with every style of explosive. Gunpowder, brown powder, gun-cotton, dynamite, cordite, lyddite, TNT, everything calculated to go off with a bang is here. Somebody says he has lost a dime in the place. Shall we then troop in with lighted torches and blazing pine-knots and candles and such things and help him hunt for it?

That is about the size of the situation. Worthy Senators of the United States that are unfamiliar with Europe have not the least conception of it. With the best of intentions they want to go into the powder house after the two nickels they think they have lost in the peace treaty. If they do, it will not be the treaty alone that will blow up but the whole structure of civilization in Europe.

"Bolsheviks!" yells somebody in the gallery and runs for the fire alarm.

No, I don't mean Bolsheviks. I mean something even more seriously menacing than an army of Lenines and wild-eyed Trotskys.

I mean this, that 250,000,000 people in Europe yearn passionately for peace and it has become most perilous to play tricks with the desire upon which all their hopes and thoughts are hung. I mean that there is a force at work in Europe that has not yet appeared much upon the surface and that if it should be crossed, flouted and bitterly disappointed now the only result would be conflagration.

We in this country that never learned what war really is, we can no more understand the feelings about it of the plain people of Europe than a deaf man can grasp a Beethoven symphony. We dislike war. The masses of the people of Europe do not merely dislike it; they loathe it and abhor it and sicken at the mere thought of it and burn to be rid of it forever. Not the statesmen of Europe, who lived through the war bomb-proofed nor the lords, mouldy nobles, profiteers and munition mongers; they don't mind it much more than a fly in the ointment of profits; but the plain people, the working and farming masses whose toil has to pay the bills; they grow sick and white at the mere word of it.

No one can really know that feeling except one that was in and about the bombarded regions while the war was on or passed with intimate observation through the devastated countryside. The ceaseless terror, the sense of utter helplessness before a huge, primal, ravening, savage monster, the blood, the ruins, the maimed men, the depleted households, the insanity-breeding uproar that never stopped night or day, the air raids, the sullen boom of great shells against men's dwellings, the shell-ploughed fields, the mad red dream that never let up—the soul of Europe, which is its toiling men and women, came to hunger and thirst and pant for peace.

Seven months have passed since the armistice began and yet the treaty of peace for which Europe throbs is not made. Day after day the longing for it has grown more intense in these hearts, so poorly represented in the peace conference. They long to see the world restored, industry resumed, and so far as possible the wreckage of their lives repaired. They long for some promise that the hell they have been through shall not come to them again.

All their hopes and all their chances are bound up in this treaty of peace.

Aside from Germany and her manoeuvres, the governments of Europe will sign it on the spot.

The one possibility of its defeat and of the overthrow of the people's hopes is in the Senate of the United States.

If it goes down to defeat there it is killed for all the world and we should understand clearly

that in the fathomless despair that would come upon the European masses anything might happen. All reasoning men that know the tense situation will agree that there are no bounds to the disaster that might sweep across the continent.

What is that to us? We do not live in Europe. No corner of the powder house stretches over here. The people of this country will not rise in revolt, no matter what becomes of the treaty.

True. But the interests of this country are just as much involved as if the fireworks hung over our heads also.

To take the lowest possible view of it, we cannot have chaos in Europe without having disaster here. Let the commercial organization be overthrown there and the concussion blows down our houses here. Chaos in Europe would pull the cornerstones out of the arch of business credits everywhere. Instantly it would cut off the bulk of our foreign trade. The first news of it would start long trains of bankruptcies, commercial disasters and industrial disturbances beyond anything we have ever known.

The world of commerce in these days is too closely interwoven and interbraced. The ruin of any great part of it shakes every other part of it.

But beyond all this we have another and much higher interest at stake. We waged an unselfish war for a worthy purpose, that democracy should survive and not perish. Revolution in Europe of the kind that threatens now would obliterate the objects for which we made sacrifice and made it only because those objects were and are dearer to us than any others. The only possible outcome of revolution in Europe now would be vast reaction and the resurrection of that autocracy that began to be shot to pieces at Cantigny and Belleau Woods.

Then are we to be frightened into signing a treaty merely because the people of Europe are hotter headed than we are?

No, sir. It isn't hot-headedness that makes the trouble, but a profound conviction reached deliberately from the most terrible experiences ever known among men. And it isn't because we are afraid that we ought to sign but because we are too wise and too sensible and too decent to refuse this great boon to the races of men. And because this treaty with all its minor defects is fundamentally sound and just; because it is the best co-ordination of different interests that could be arrived at; because so long as it shall be in operation wars of any magnitude will be impossible; and because the League of Nations embodied in it represents the greatest, the most momentous and the most beneficent forward step mankind has ever taken.

Can you imagine the United States of America laying itself deliberately across this great shining road of progress to block it?

If you do not organize your dollars and affiliate them with the War Savings Stamp Union, there will be no sympathetic strike called for your benefit when you are fighting disaster.

**SHEET METAL ELECTION.**

The regular election of officers will be held by Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 104 at headquarters, 224 Guerrero Street, on Saturday afternoon from 1 to 6 o'clock. Business Agent Dan White announces that a fine of \$1 will be imposed against all members who refrain from voting. Arrangements are about completed for the private picnic of the organization, which is to be held at Miramar on June 22.

### The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

## Blue-White Diamonds

Eyes Examined—Glasses Fitted

*The Albert S.*  
**Samuels Co.**  
*Jewelry Co.*

895 Market Street

### CHILDREN'S ACCOUNT

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

### HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

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## English Cottage

Just Completed on Our  
Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

**\$150**

Good Sterling Furniture — Furniture that will look well, wear well, and give years of service.

**PAY \$2 A WEEK**



## Union Men have your SPRING SUITS made by



**UNION MADE**

**In Our Own Shop**

## Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

716 Market Street, at Third and Kearny

**Best Made-to-order Suits in the City for the Price**



**THE WIRE TIE-UP.**

While both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies try to make it appear that they have not been hit very hard by the strike of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union throughout the United States the fact remains that the Postal business is practically at a standstill and the condition of the Western Union, though not very severe at first, is daily growing more serious, the setback given the concern by the refusal of the railroad telegraphers to handle any commercial business very badly crippling the service.

What effect Baron Burleson's order of last Saturday is going to have on the situation is not clear, though indications are that he is badly frightened by the condition of affairs his arbitrary and unreasonable conduct has brought about in the wire service of the nation. Had he made any honest attempt to carry out the recommendations of the War Labor Board everything could have been peaceably adjusted and the wire communication of the country continued uninterrupted, but for a man of Burleson's type to be reasonable is beyond the realm of the possible, and as a consequence the entire nation is now suffering.

Another direct result of this misfit cabinet officer's incompetence is the strike of about 10,000 electrical workers and telephone operators in the State of California last Monday morning. Since last September these workers have been patiently endeavoring to have the stubborn Postmaster-General listen to their grievances or authorize the officials of the companies to do so, but without any success whatever. Last Sunday the workers concluded there was no use in further delaying action and the walkout was ordered for Monday morning.

In San Francisco about 500 electrical workers and approximately 1200 telephone girls are out, so that service is destroyed except insofar as calls can be handled by officials of the company, petty and otherwise. Even the officers of the company do not dare to deny the effectiveness of the strike because the public generally is aware that it is next to impossible to get service.

Those in charge of the affairs of the corporation admit that the strike took them by surprise and that they felt all along that the telephone girls were only bluffing.

The demands of the unions include the right to organize and bargain collectively and a new wage scale retroactive to January 1st. The scale demanded calls for \$6.40 per day for electrical workers, \$7.15 for cable splicers and from \$2.50 to \$4 per day for telephone operators, according to length of service and experience.

The strikers are thoroughly organized and are carrying on their campaign in an orderly and systematic manner with every indication of having the entire situation in hand.

Union officials assert there is no possibility whatever of the company filling their places or operating the system until such time as they agree to the terms of the two unions. On the other hand the usual optimistic reports are being sent out by officials of the corporation to the effect that everything will be normal in the course of a few days. In the meantime the demand for messenger boys on the part of the business community is unprecedented in the history of the city.

Do you want anybody but yourself to know how much you are worth or how much you have saved? When you invest in War Savings and Thrift Stamps, not a soul but you knows the size of your bank roll.

A dollar does not look any bigger than Walter Johnson's fast ball on pay day. But the day before pay day it is an axe handle and a half across. Save when you won't miss the money.

**PAYING THE UNDERTAKER.**

The old time cow-punchers used to sing on every occasion a song which said: "Oh, bury me not on the lone prairie." They took about as desperate chances with their lives as was possible for any man and they were particular not when but how they were buried. They died with their boots on but the boots they wore were worth enough to bury them.

Nowadays, out of any hundred young men you may pick out only five, upon death, will leave enough to pay the undertaker. The insurance actuaries have proved unpleasant facts about lack of thrift and saving in this country.

Of one hundred young men of 25, of good physique and mentality, only 84 are left at the age of 45. Four of these are wealthy, sixty-five more have a pay envelope slipped them every week but have not a cent put aside for the rainy day, and the remaining fifteen already have thrown up the sponge and are dependent upon relatives or public and private charity.

Ten years afterwards, at 55, four remain rich or in good circumstances, 46 are still able to support themselves but have nothing in reserve, and thirty are objects of charity. At 65, only six out of the original 100 are able to live by their own efforts, 54 are dependent, and the rich four have been able to hang on to their money. At 75, 63 of the 100 are dead, all but three leaving nothing, three of the rich men remain, and 34 of the 37 alive are dependent. When all have been gathered to their fathers, but five were solvent enough to pay the men who wear the long-swinging doleful coats and the white gloves.

Not one of the hundred need have been objects of charity if they had saved a part of what they earned. If they had bought Government Thrift Stamps or Saving Stamps when they had the money, or had made other safe and conservative and wise investments, they would have been able to provide for the future and their declining years.

These government securities are absolutely safe, they pay high interest and they are redeemable in full at what you paid for them with interest whenever you need the money. You

have a chance to pay your debts if you are alive but you cannot pay them after you are dead.

The potter's field is a colder burying place than the cow-puncher's lone prairie. You may cheat the undertaker a long time while you are alive but somebody has got to pay him after you are dead.

**VIOLENCE AND PROGRESS.**

By Frank E. Wolfe,

Of American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

A hot-headed mayor in a Jersey small town turns the fire hose on a Socialist soap-boxer.

A crowd of vigilantes ride a labor organizer out of some other community.

A band of crazy anarchists blow up a dozen houses in an orgy of violence.

These are not manifestations of orderly progress. They are manifestations of disorder that even the best democracy in the world doesn't seem entirely to get rid of.

These instances of lawless conduct are not on a par with each other. There is no present parallel for the bomb outrages. They are in a despicable class by themselves. Their avowed object is to destroy our form of government and our free institutions.

Bomb outrages will get the bombers nowhere except into grave trouble. The sooner that trouble comes to them the better. America will never be ruled by bombs.

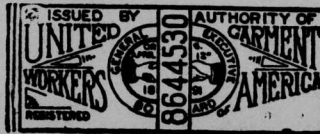
We mention the soap-box and fire hose incident to point out that the more bombs there are the more repression of legitimate utterance there will be. This will be unavoidable and perhaps necessary. The republic will preserve itself at all costs.

All forms of disorder and mob rule are wrong. No progress can be made in America for anybody in that way. But let us hope that the violence of those who are avowed enemies of America will not lead those who are America's staunchest defenders to excesses that can have no value in the promotion of justice.

The jingle of jack in the jeans makes sweeter music than a jazz band to a lounge lizard. Save something on pay day and have a little music in the home occasionally.

# Factory to Wearer

Is this Label



on your Shirt?

Shirts and Underwear at Factory Prices.

**YOU SAVE**  
one profit when you buy from the  
manufacturer.

# EAGLESON'S

1118 Market St., OPPOSITE 7TH  
SAN FRANCISCO

ALSO  
Los Angeles and Sacramento



**DREDGEMEN STRIKE.**

Dredging activities in all sections of San Francisco bay and its tributaries are at a standstill as a result of a strike called by the Dredgemen's Union of California who are demanding increased pay. Approximately 150 men are out here and the calling out of men at San Pedro and San Diego today is expected to add another hundred to the ranks of the strikers.

Members of the Dredgemen's Union are now receiving a monthly wage scale ranging from \$110 to \$175. They ask an increase to \$125 and \$175 and double time for Sunday work. Time and a half is being paid for overtime at present.

Notices were posted by the San Francisco Bridge Company stating that the company would meet the demands if the men would remain on their jobs. As the union had not been officially notified, however, the men walked out.

E. E. Ellison, secretary of the union, stated today that the strikers would win in short order as it is impossible for the companies to replace them.

Among the firms affected by the strike are: San Francisco Bridge Company, American Dredging Company and the Standard-American Dredging Company.

**SOB STUFF FOR DEBS.**

"Shall Debs, nursing the sick in Moundville prison hospital, be forgotten by the sick of the outer world whose wounds and bruises Debs' tender hands sought to heal?" That is the sob stuff printed in the "Appeal to Treason" of last week. Rot! What did Debs care about the "wounds and bruises" inflicted on the Terre Haute and Omaha boys who bled and died in France? Many of those Terre Haute boys were the sons of boys who were Debs' schoolmates. He deliberately shot them in the back in his willful, premeditated, deliberate attack on the government when it was at war with the Huns. Now, his dear friends on the outside are whining and belching sob stuff to create sympathy for him. I pity Debs. He was a very, very foolish man, and he will not be thanked for working himself into jail. The only time Debs' country was ever in trouble and needed his aid and support he "welched" and did what he could to aid the Huns who were killing American boys in France.—Omaha "Western Laborer."

**ALLIED PRINTING TRADES.**

The San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council gave unanimous endorsement to the resolutions adopted by the California Typographical Zone Conference at a meeting held in Sacramento on June 9, 1919. These resolutions propose to bring about closer affiliation among the printing trades' unions; to adopt uniform scales for all persons engaged in the various branches of the industry; to substitute the 42-hour week for the week now prevailing, and to effect a mutual agreement that all wage scales should be limited to a period of one year and should commence and expire simultaneously at a date to be selected by the conference.

President James C. Dunn and Secretary-Treasurer Ferdinand Barbrack were elected as delegates to represent the local council at the Allied Printing Trades Conference to be held in the city of Oakland, California, on July 21, 1919.

**DEATHS.**

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Edward P. Muse of the electrical workers, Frank Rossi of the shipyard laborers, Michael Wogelius of the riggers and stevedores, Edward McDowell of the structural iron workers, Patrick Campbell of the marine firemen, George F. Schwarz and Daniel Simpson of the machinists; Lena Balarla of the laundry workers.

**VACANT-LOT TAX URGED.**

The following resolutions were adopted by the Bay District Single Tax Club, June 4, 1919:

"Whereas, It appears that the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco are in sore straits in their efforts to find new sources of revenue to meet the deficit due to the loss of liquor licenses and the increased cost of maintaining the city government; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we call the attention of said Board of Supervisors to the millions of dollars of vacant lot values in the city of San Francisco which are wholly a social product, due alone to the presence of population and industry, and not to the efforts of the owners thereof or to any useful service rendered by said owners to society. These vacant lot values are a lawful source of public revenue to the full amount of their annual rental value, and should be used for the benefit of the people to whose presence and industry alone they are due. Such a tax would be founded in justice and equity, as it would give to society only that which society has created. It would take nothing from the individual which his own efforts have produced. It would not fall on industry and thereby retard industry or increase the cost of production. Unlike other forms of taxes it could not be passed on to the consumer thereby increasing the already burdensome high cost of living; Be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to his Honor the Mayor with the request that he lay the same before the Board of Supervisors for its consideration."

Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all.—Shakespeare.

**TO GARDENERS.**

The Spring Valley Water Company offers the following "pointers" to those who want to have better gardens without spending too much for water.

1. Make sure that all water pipes and fixtures are tight and in good condition. Test them by closing all fixtures, then read your meter, use no water for an hour or two or longer, then read the meter again. If an increase in registration is shown or the "one foot" hand of the meter dial has moved at all, you have a leak somewhere and should call a plumber—if you cannot fix it yourself.

2. Do not turn on the hose and then go away to do something else. This is an easy way to irrigate but is somewhat expensive. (We have seen hired gardeners do this many times in our rounds of inspection). The ordinary one-half inch hose will deliver an average of about one cubic foot per minute. A careless two hours would cost you thirty cents and the excess water do more harm than good.

3. Sprinkle or irrigate in the evening and not during the middle of the day, otherwise you lose much water by evaporation. Fifteen minutes daily for the average garden is enough during the growing season. At other times half this amount is plenty.

4. Do not use too much water. Too much is almost as bad as too little as it leaches out the soil and you lose much of the value of the fertilizers.

5. Build up your soil by spading in grass and plant clippings, barnyard manure or by burying garbage, if you wish.

6. Use the cultivator more and the hose less. It will pay.

Boss of the Road Overalls have wide cut legs—so you can pull 'em on over your regular clothes. A sturdy work-garment that stands the gaff and meets every strain, twist or pull. There's a Boss of the Road for every worker. Be sure to look for the Bull Dog on the label—it is your protection.

**BOSS OF THE ROAD**  
UNION MADE  
**OVERALLS**  
A NEUSTADTER PRODUCT  
**NEUSTADTER BROS.**  
SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND



# Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1919.

The "Chronicle" is out for Hiram W. Johnson for President of the United States! God of the whirling world, where are we?

A few days ago we saw a dog standing on the sidewalk. Two husky sailors came along and he paid little attention to them. A little later a soldier came along on crutches and the dog began to bark and snap at him. The thought occurred to us that this dog was very much like the rest of the world, in that he attacked the man least able to defend himself. A cowardly thing to do, but a very common practice nevertheless.

The road bond election to be held the first of next month should attract the attention of the workers of this city to an extent sufficient to induce them to go to the polls and vote for them. Good roads will help the worker not only by making more work, but by making the products of the farm cheaper. Farmers who have to cart their products to market through hub-deep mud can not sell them as cheaply as they could if good roads were provided for them. It is, therefore, to the interest of all consumers to provide the good roads. Vote for the bonds.

The Mooney "gen-wral" strike will be a great success the first three days. The first day will be the 4th of July, a generally observed holiday; the second will be Saturday, when most institutions only work a half a day, and on account of the holiday preceding many of them will not open up at all on that day; then the third day will be Sunday, a regularly observed day of rest; on the fourth day, a working day, there will not be enough idleness to be observable. Of course the manipulators did not take these matters into account when they called for the strike.

J. Mahlon Barnes always manages to be in a salaried position for some protest organization. As soon as he gets kicked out of a job in one organization he proceeds to institute another and attach himself to the pay roll. During the past fifteen years the Lord only knows how many different radical institutions he has served for pay, and the poor dupes who support these organizations seem never to get tired of chipping in to the Barnes treasuries. Just now he is "managing director of the National League for the Release of Political Prisoners" and strenuously urging the contribution of funds to "carry on the work." There is also just such an individual in San Francisco.

## American Labor Movement

The American labor movement is made up of the workers, governed by the workers and is struggling solely to benefit the workers. It is the only labor movement in the world that is absolutely free from the pestiferous barnacles known as "intellectuals" who have attached themselves to the movements everywhere else in the world except in America. Occasionally one of them sneaks into the movement in this country in the disguise of a working man and invariably becomes a trouble breeder by urging upon the membership visionary policies and Utopian dreams. Fortunately for the movement, however, most of these theorists have been forced to ply their trade from the outside so far as the American labor movement is concerned, and to this fact can be attributed the splendid success of the American Federation of Labor, the most successful labor movement in all the history of the world.

In the ranks of the workers in this country there is abundant ability to conduct it through the snares and traps and pitfalls that strew its path, and there is no necessity whatever for calling in evangelists from the outside to save it from the devils who would drag it down to perdition.

Day in and day out, year after year the "intellectuals" feed their prescriptions to the less intelligent and gullible in the labor movement in the hope that they may be able to tear a rent large enough to allow them to gain admission to membership, always, however, with failure as the final result of their foolish tactics.

Just before the convening of the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor these same wise men fill the newspapers, magazines and periodicals of the country with "inside information" and sage predictions as to just how the movement is to be transformed into an organization modeled after the desires of their hearts. And after the convention has adjourned without having carried into execution a single one of their dreams these deceitful creatures slink into hiding for a period until the public has had an opportunity to forget about their falsehood and deceit and failure as prophets, when again they begin spreading the propaganda of despair and disaster in the hope of adding a few more gullible fools to their list. Never; however, do they make any gains in numbers. There are not enough greenhorns to overcome their annual losses.

Just now there are a score or more of the parlor Bolshevik correspondents of newspapers and contributors to periodicals and magazines in attendance at the convention being held in Atlantic City, N. J., and they are sending to their publications stories that are purely figments of their imaginations and without any foundation whatever in fact. And strange as it may seem some of these publications are managed by editors who take delight in paying out good money for such duplicity, while others are so ignorant of the aims and purposes and policies of the labor movement that they believe they are getting news and information for the public from experts in this particular field.

In the meantime, in spite of the schemes of its deluded friends and the falsehoods of designing enemies, the American labor movement goes on serenely on its course piling one success upon another, gaining an increase in pay here, a shortening of hours there and improvement in conditions everywhere about it, confounding its enemies, pleasing its friends and triumphing always.

That the day for crazy-patch unionism in this country modeled after the movements of Europe is far in the future, if at all possible of establishment, is daily being demonstrated by the delegates that make up the convention of the American Federation of Labor now in session in New Jersey's famous summer resort.

So long as the destinies of the American labor movement are entrusted to such men the interests of the toiling millions will be cared for in a manner to produce the desired results. The visionaries never bring anything to the workers but despair and disaster, and the great mass of them are well aware of this fact.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Next Sunday, June 22nd, will be observed as Thrift Sunday in the churches of the nation. Appeals by the United States Treasury Department for co-operation by the churches in making habits of real thrift and the thoughtful and intelligent use of money a part of the national habits and activities of the American people have met with immediate response and thousands of clergymen will make thrift the subject of their sermons on that day.

The International Workers' Defense League is sending out statements concerning the vote on the general strike which are very much on the order of fish stories. They are giving out alleged percentages by which unions are alleged to have voted for the strike. If the League is on the square, or if the unions are voting for the strike, why are not the actual figures given out instead of percentages? In San Francisco out of about a hundred and fifty unions less than a half a dozen have voted for the strike, so that the tales of other cities are simply absurd.

The Department of Labor has issued a statement containing the information that it requires \$2,500 per year to keep the average family going at present prices. That means that the American standard of living cannot be maintained on less. The American Federation of Labor understands exactly what is required to maintain a decent standard of living and for that very reason it took the stand when the armistice was signed that there should be no reduction of wages. The average wage-earner is not getting \$2,500 per year. The American Federation of Labor has declared that in many cases wages need to be raised. Labor knows what it is talking about, for it speaks for the men who have to fight the battle of making wages meet standard of living. Once more, wages must not go down. Will Mr. Barr and Mr. Blanton and Mr. Kirby kindly make note of the figures given out by the Department of Labor?

Evidently big things are at stake in the next presidential election, when one considers the line-up now forming behind Senator Hiram W. Johnson as candidate for president on the republican ticket. In addition to his old followers and near-followers, excepting those lost to the democrats on account of President Wilson, Senator Johnson has acquired a new host of friends, among whom we note particularly M. H. de Young of the San Francisco "Chronicle," Max Kuhl, legal representative of the Chamber of Commerce, and Hiram's own father, the venerable Grove L., who for a generation, including the incumbency of his son as Governor of California, served with such faithfulness the interests of the Southern Pacific. These many surprising changes in attitude toward Hiram Johnson are indeed difficult to explain, except upon either of the theories that Mahomet has come to the Mountain, or the Mountain has come to Mahomet. There is a change of heart on one side or the other, but on which side, that is the question. Time works wonderful changes, and it may be that the Hiram W. Johnson that California once knew is no more, and that the new character of that name is banking on the reputation of the old to win the friendship and support of the new. At any rate, Senator Johnson stands today before the people of the United States as an avowed opponent of President Wilson and his policies. Is it on his record in Congress or his record as Governor of California, that he must be judged?

## WIT AT RANDOM

It was washing-day, and John had been kept from school to look after the baby. Mother sent them into the garden to play, but it was not long before cries disturbed her.

"John, what is the matter with baby now," she inquired from her wash-tub.

"I don't know what to do with him, mother," replied John. "He's dug a hole and wants to bring it into the house."—"London Tit-Bits."

She was a young widow who had just remarried, and hubby number two was causing her much anxiety.

"I can not understand why my husband is so fastidious," she confessed to a friend. "He scarcely eats anything. Now, my first husband, who died, used to eat everything that I cooked for him."

"Did you tell your present husband that?" queried the friend.

"Oh, yes! Of course. Why?"

"Well, perhaps that's reason."—"London Tit Bits."

Landlord—I'm sorry, Mr. Harduppe, to have to call and say I am compelled to raise your rent.

Harduppe—Oh, that's all right! I was afraid you were going to ask me to!—"The Passing Show" (London).

Edith—When it comes to love, I wouldn't give a thought to how much a man is making.

Maud—Neither would I, dear. What would primarily interest me would be how much he had already made. There's no use taking chances.—Boston "Transcript."

The Dentist—Thought you said this tooth hadn't been stopped before?

The Patient (feebly)—No, it hasn't.

The Dentist—Well, there are traces of gold on my instrument.

The Patient (more feebly)—Perhaps you've struck my back collar-stud!—"The Passing Show" (London).

"Yes, sir; an' the las' time I was wounded, they was in such a 'urry ter sew me up they went and left a sponge inside me—and it's there now."

"Good gracious! Doesn't it hurt you?"

"No, sir, thank you. But it do make me most uncommon thirsty!"—"The Passing Show" (London).

"Good morning, Mrs. Jagsby. We are peace delegates."

"Peace delegates?"

"Yessum. We were sent by Mr. Jagsby, who was unable to get home last night. He wants us to arrange the armistice terms and settle on the size of the indemnity he owes you."

"Umph! You tell Mr. Jagsby if he doesn't show up here in the next hour I'll come and get him. He's not in Holland."—Birmingham "Age-Herald."

"Why do you spend your days and nights on these pictures?" asked the wife of the struggling artist. "You don't get enough for them to pay you for the paint you use."

"I know, my dear," he answers; "but think! Rembrandt and others painted pictures and sold them for trifles, and they are now the masterpieces of the world and bring millions of dollars! I am not painting for us. I am painting for our descendants."

"Humph!" is the discouraging reply. "You don't make enough for us to afford to raise any descendants."—St. Louis "Globe-Democrat."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### OPPORTUNITY.

While the earth struggles on through her last travail,

And discontent hammers your door;

While profiteers gloat over costs which prevail,  
Without a thought of the down-trodden poor.

When Capital is striving with all of its powers,  
To shackle up labor in bondage again;  
With starvation wages—long working hours,  
Has the great fight you've made been in vain?

It's the time for a change from the old to the new,

Opportunity will not linger around;

Grasp it now while it's here and keep it in view,  
That which you've fought for and found.

—J. G. Nantz.

Thrift is a double protection for wage earners. It not only leads to independence, but it produces those accumulations of capital upon which, husbanded and invested by savings institutions, the industries of the country, and consequently the opportunity for labor must depend. Practice thrift by buying Thrift Stamps and War-Savings Stamps.

Germany is now whining about a peace of violence. That kind of a peace ought to suit her exactly. She has been living for forty years on the teachings of violence and provoked and carried on the most violent war in the history of the world. In the name of common sense did these people think that when they were conquered after the devastation, desolation and slaughter they had wrought the victors would dandle them in the lap of luxury and feed them on frankfurters and beer?

According to a statement of H. F. Stoll, secretary of the California Grape Protective Association, there is no foundation for rumors that the referendum petitions circulated against the Shepard bone-dry constitutional amendment are imperiled because county clerks are refusing to verify names filed with them. He states 29 county clerks have already informed him to have found 36,616 names correct, which is more than sufficient as only 24,434 names are required to put the measure on the ballot. He complains, however, that the dregs all over the State are seeking to intimidate the county clerks and persuade them to refuse to do their duty. In some instances the county clerks have yielded to these influences, and refused to carry out their plain duty as laid down in the constitution and the statutes. Inasmuch as the time limits are specific, and such obstructive tactics may avail to defeat in this and other instances the operation of the submission of measures to the people, it should be the business of the next session of the legislature, or if a constitutional convention is authorized by the next State election, to put a stop to these obstructive tactics. Democracy is the declared principle upon which prohibition claims to base its edict for the suppression of the liberty of the people, but when there are provided means whereby to ascertain the will of the people, we will always find the dry politicians strenuously fighting against the application of the only procedure which will enable all to find out what the attitude of the majority really is on this question. Their victories up to the present are all tainted with fraud, and anything founded upon fraud and tyranny cannot long prevail. Therefore, even under present indications of the trend of things, we have not lost hope of the defeat of prohibition as a national policy.



**AUTOMOBILE DANGERS.**

"Cross at crossings and do your dreaming at home," is the slogan adopted by the Home Industry League in launching a movement for enforcing ordinances bearing upon traffic, last Friday, at the Palace Hotel.

The discussion followed the address by Assemblyman F. L. Eksward, author of the Motor Vehicle Act, who expounded the new laws governing motors.

"There is an ordinance in every city, not a State law, however," declared Eksward, "compelling persons to obey the laws regarding the regulation of traffic, which if lived up to would avert many of the accidents now so common. But it is a dead-letter ordinance, like many others, and is almost obsolete as far as citizens and the municipalities are concerned."

According to Eksward, the salient points of the new law, given in brief and compact manner, are as follows:

"Jay Walkers" (persons who cross the streets between blocks) will be prosecuted.

When cars are sold there will be no refund of state license money. The buyer and seller must adjust that between themselves.

Plates must be changed annually, but when a number is once affixed to a car it cannot be changed. The registration year begins February 1st of each year instead of January 1st.

No machine can be wrecked or dismantled without notifying the police, or, in a county, the sheriff.

The glare must come out of headlights. This is to be done by requiring manufacturers to put their headlights through an official test.

Men under the influence of liquor or drugs, who drive machines, are liable to from six months to one year in jail, and from \$50 to \$1000 fine.

If a driver of an automobile or truck cannot see to the rear, he must have a mirror in front which will enable him to do so.

"Joy riders" who "borrow" machines will be liable to from one to five years in the penitentiary.

On a clear road the maximum speed for motors is thirty-five miles an hour.

The new law will go into effect July 22nd of this year.

Plans for the forthcoming California Industries and Land Show, at the Exposition Auditorium, October 4th to 19th, to be given under the auspices of the Home Industry League, will include a bureau for the investigation of "dead letter" ordinances in various districts throughout the State. Citizens will be encouraged to enforce these ordinances, more especially those bearing upon the safety of the public at large.

**TRUNK WORKERS STILL OUT.**

Thelma Cole, secretary-treasurer of the striking Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers, declares that the men and women now battling for an increase in wages are as determined as ever although the strike is now entering the seventh week. Many of the members of the union have left the city for places where the union scale is paid or have accepted positions in other lines. The remaining ones are being taken care of through the contributions of the unions of this city. The Labor Council has sent an imperative financial call to the affiliated unions. Secretary Cole says the union has suffered no desertions and that the members will stay out until the employers recognize the union and grant the 15 per cent increase in wages asked.

He (Dr. Simons) told of a decree in which women between the ages of 18 and 45 years were ordered before the commissaire "to be assigned a man with whom they are to live." When the Bolsheviks marry, one of the questions asked is, "How long do you propose to be married?"—An abstract of testimony of Rev. Dr. Simons before the Senate Committee.

**RESOURCES.**

By Henry A. McAnarney.

The old order passes. Old in these days of a new birth means 1914 and the years beyond it. Four years of time have engulfed all of the past. The first shot of the great war was a salute to the new ruler of the world.

That ruler is the People.

Shall that ruler be swayed by impulse or controlled by judgment? Shall it throb with passion or follow the course of calm reflection?

We of today are the builders of the future. We have the tools and the materials, and the skill to erect the structure. Shall we lay its foundation in rotten rock or in the solid ground?

The site is ours to choose.

Ignorance is the rotten rock; enlightenment the solid ground. The structure that rests upon rotten rock will crumble before the storms that are bound to form in the clash between the old and the new; that which is builded upon solid ground will long endure.

Education brings enlightenment. It enlarges the vision. It trains the mind to calm reflection; shapes its course of thought in channels of order.

The fullest development of the resources of a nation, of mankind, is achieved through the broadest system of education. That system of education wherein every person has access to learning, has the chance to develop his latent thought into positive material things, is the best for all the people. The welfare of the child toddling to school clinging to its mother's gown has been provided for. Now the welfare of the grimy man of maturity toiling in the factory, the mine, and the mill is being provided for. It is of no lesser importance to society than the welfare of the child. Neither should be neglected and both should be provided for.

Who can fix the limits of a nation's economic or political progress?

Who can analyze the vast material possibilities of the human mind? Who knows of what all men are capable?

Does a man's economic place in the nation's life control his capacity for thought? Has this laborer of brawn wielding the sledge at the forge reached the limit of his human powers?

The nation needs this man, needs all of his powers. The nation, therefore, owes to him the opportunity of developing his resources by placing education within his reach.

Congress has made the initial move in extending general education.

By its act authorizing the Bureau of Naturalization to issue the Federal text-book for training candidates for citizenship through the public schools Congress has invited all those who want an education to the schoolroom doors.

The People hold the keys.

Shall they not exercise their trust everywhere for their own benefit by throwing open those doors and bidding to enter all who wish to learn?

The full resources of the nation can never be put to use until all the people have been given the opportunity to apply their minds as well as their muscles to the work of the world.

Education of all its peoples is the prime need of America today!

Forget the causes of illiteracy of the present. They belong to the past! That has been forever buried!

## Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET  
Bet. Powell and Stockton  
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

**THE BILL OF THE SEASON**

T. ROY BARNES & BESSIE CRAWFORD, "A Package of Smiles"; SHEILA TERRY & CO. in Wm. B. Friedlander's Musical Romance "THREE'S A CROWD"; TRIXIE FRIGANZA, "At a Block Party"; LLOYD & WELLS, "Two Boys from Dixie"; CLIFFORD WALKER, the First Entertainer to go to the Trenches; IOLEEN SISTERS, Sharpshooting Novelty on a Tight Wire; GARCINETTI BROTHERS, European Novelty Hat Throwers; HEARST WEEKLY; Positively Last Week THE MARION MORGAN DANCERS in a Dance Drama of the time of Attila and the Huns.

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

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**HATS**

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality — First in Style

**—STORES—**

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We Give and Redeem American Trading Stamps.

**Square Deal****Godeau Funeral Service**

A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

SAVES YOU ONE-HALF TRUST PRICES

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VISIT THE LARGEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE MISSION—

**Wolfe Lumber & Hardware Co.**

19th and Folsom Sts.

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**Auto Vehicle Hardware**

MAZDA LAMPS FORD PARTS

SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

Special—Champion X Spark Plugs, 50c

FULL LINE—Crescent Wrenches, Moulder Tools, Starrett Tools  
WE HAVE ADDED A COMPLETE LINE OF SURE EDGE CUTLERY

FISHING LICENSE

FISHING TACKLE

SALMON EGGS 35c.





**STANDARDS FOR AMERICAN CHILDREN.**

A series of conferences in nine of the larger cities of the United States has been discussing in the light of local conditions the standards for the health, education, and work of the American child drawn up by the Washington conference on Child Welfare Standards held under the auspices of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, early in May.

According to the standards, 16 is the lowest age at which a child should go to work in any occupation. The only exception to this is that in vacation time children between 14 and 16 may be employed in agriculture and domestic service. Children between 7 and 18 should have nine months of school, either full or part time, each year. A child must have finished the eighth grade in school as well as reached his sixteenth birthday before he may be employed. If he gets a job when he is sixteen, education must be provided for him during the next two years at day time continuation schools.

The working day of minors should never be longer than 8 hours. For children between 16 and 18 the working day should be shorter than that for adults. Minors should be paid at a rate which, for full time employment, would yield at least the "necessary cost of proper living." They should not be employed at night or in hazardous occupations.

In order to protect mothers and babies the standards declare that prenatal care, trained attendance at childbirth, and adequate nursing and domestic assistance should be made available for every mother. The necessity of prompt and complete birth registration was pointed out. More health centers should be established, and a public health nurse secured for every two thousand of the population.

For the school child there should be better school buildings, more recreation and better care of health. For the adolescent in school or out there should be advice and instruction as to health needs and ample provision for wholesome recreation.

The state was held to be particularly responsible for the welfare of its defective, dependent and delinquent children, and for the supervision of institutions or agencies caring for them. Only as a last resort, the standards declare, should a child be removed from his own home. The standards set forth the principles of juvenile court organization and methods of care for the mentally handicapped child and the child of illegitimate birth. They urge that more social work for children in rural parts of the country be undertaken. The appointment of state child welfare commissions and frequent revision of child welfare legislation are recommended.

**WIDOW WINS SUIT.**

A jury in the court of Superior Judge John Hunt last Monday gave a verdict for \$15,000 to Mrs. Theresa Perasso, who sued the United Railroads for \$75,000 for the death of her husband, Herbert Perasso, in the Visitacion Valley street-car wreck last July. Seven persons were killed in the wreck and a score were injured. Mrs. Perasso's suit was the first to be tried of many arising from the wreck. Ten similar suits are pending. The claims of more than twenty persons have been settled out of court. Two suits by widows for the deaths of their husbands in the wreck recently were compromised for \$5000 each.

I cannot call riches better than the baggage of virtue. For as the baggage is to the army, so is riches to virtue. It cannot be spared nor left behind, but it hinders the march; yea, and the care of it sometimes loseth or disturbeth the victory. Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit.—Bacon.

**WAGE BOARDS FOR NAVY WORKERS.**

Wage boards to recommend adjustments of pay of the thousands of classified civil service employees of the U. S. navy yards and stations throughout the country are to be set up immediately by Assistant Secretary Franklin D. Roosevelt, as the result of negotiations just concluded between the Navy Department head and the National Federation of Federal Employees. The order was issued by Secretary Roosevelt today following a conference with S. Tyson Kinsell, acting president of the National Federation and Ernest A. Grant, secretary of the Norfolk local of the Federation and representative of the clerical forces of the navy yards and stations on the Atlantic Coast.

The erection of this machinery, according to Mr. Kinsell, is of far-reaching significance to Government employees, representing as it does the definite application of the principle of collective bargaining in the Department's dealings with its clerical forces. The employees believe it is largely because of the lack of such machinery hitherto that there is an average difference of \$1.52 per day in the pay of clerical workers in the navy yards as compared with the mechanical forces whose wage scales have been adjusted by boards of this character. More than 15,000 employees in the navy yards and stations will be affected by the operations of the newly established boards for the clerical service, and the National Federation of Federal Employees hopes to secure the extension of the principle to the other Government departments.

Secretary Roosevelt's order, which is addressed to all Commandants of Naval Districts, Commandants and Industrial Managers of Navy Yards and Naval Stations, Inspectors of Ordnance in charge, Inspectors of Machinery, U. S. N., etc., reads as follows:

1. It is hereby directed that a Board be appointed composed of three members, two of whom shall be representatives of the yard and one of whom shall represent the employees concerned for the purpose of collecting reliable data as regards wages paid persons in private establishments in the vicinity of the yards or stations performing clerical work of a character similar to that performed by the clerical employees in the yard or station under your command.

2. The term "clerical employees" shall be interpreted as embracing clerks, minor clerks, stenographers and typewriters, typewriters, bookkeepers, telegraph operators, telephone switchboard operators, storemen, store laborers, stockmen, stockmen special, and checkers, and such other miscellaneous designations under which the character of the work performed is naturally considered as of a clerical nature; and exclusive of chief clerks and supervisory clerks.

3. This data, when received, shall be compiled and presented in an orderly and convenient arrangement for the information of the Department.

(Signed) F. D. ROOSEVELT.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

**MORE CANCELLATION PROTESTS.**

Acting on a telegram from Timothy Reardon, who is representing the Iron Trades Council in Atlantic City following the convention of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, the Iron Trades Council will take up with affiliated and interested unions again the question of protesting the ship contract cancellations for San Francisco. Reardon charges that this city has been grossly discriminated against by the United States Shipping Board in that contracts for other coast cities have been reinstated and not so here. Organized labor of San Francisco will immediately interest itself to the end that the wrong may be corrected. The Labor Council will be asked by the iron trades to co-operate.

**NATIONAL CONVENTION HERE.**

Word has been received from E. J. Newmeyer, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Civil Service Employees, that San Francisco has been definitely selected as the convention city of the national organization for this year. The sessions will open on Monday, September 9th. Federal Employees' Union No. 1 of this city was the first union of its kind in the country and has grown to become a powerful labor organization. From this nucleus has sprung the great national union embracing in its membership thousands upon thousands of men and women. The local officers and members are bursting with pride because of winning the convention for San Francisco after a struggle of many months.

**LAUNDRY RADICALS DEFEATED.**

The entire radical ticket was defeated by a vote of more than three to one by the administration forces in Laundry Workers' Union No. 26. A strenuous campaign was made by the antis through the distribution of sample ballots and other printing. Officers elected were: President, Daniel Gorman; vice-president, Nellie Victor; business agent, Charles Hawley; treasurer, Charles Child; sergeant-at-arms, Ed Flatley and John O'Keefe. The ballot has not been counted for the offices of executive board members and delegates to the Labor Council. The result will be announced later.

Every man who finds himself in the wrong has learned something.

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 Formerly of 25 Fourth Street  
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Boxes, \$4.00 per Year.

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**THE MISSION BANK**

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue.



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 13, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

**Credentials**—Boilermakers No. 6, Thomas Culligan, Thomas Keenan, M. J. McDermott, J. Lynch, vice D. Haggerty, Geo. Hilton, S. M. O'Sullivan, James Rulofson. Waitresses, Annie Hensley. Bill Posters, Harry Morrison, additional delegate. Bakers, Peter Nohles. Chauffeurs, J. V. Dietz, additional delegate. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Stable Employees, enclosing donation of \$10 for Truck and Bag Workers now on strike. From U. S. Senator Phelan, Congressmen Hersman, Lea, Raker, Barbour, Elston and Nolan, with reference to the Soldier Settlement Bill and War-time prohibition. From Dredgemen's Union, with reference to membership. From Laundry Workers' Union, with reference to statements made by one of their delegates. From Garment Cutters No. 45, relative to its membership. From Box Makers of Klamath Falls, Ore., thanking Council for assistance in placing ad. in daily papers. From Association of Mothers and Relatives of American War Veterans, protesting against married women holding positions that returning soldiers or sailors could fill. From Laundry Workers' Union, copy of letter forwarded to the International Workers' Defense League requesting it to take their name off their stationery.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Waiters' Union. Wage scale of Cooks' Union. Wage scale of Box Makers' Union. Wage scale of Marine Diesel Gas and Operating Engineers' Assn. Wage scale of Stable Employees. From Retail Delivery Drivers, requesting a boycott on the Elite Soda Co. Wage scale of Water Workers.

Referred to Secretary—From the Retail Clerks No. 432, requesting assistance relative to having merchants close their stores at 6 o'clock on Saturdays.

Referred to Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention—From Asphalt Workers' Union, containing copy of award of arbitration committee in their jurisdictional dispute with the United Laborers, and resolution of the union expressing dissatisfaction with the award and requesting Council to assist in having the said decision reversed by the American Federation of Labor.

Requests Complied With—From Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, requesting Council to remove the name of Chick's Booterie from the unfair list of this Council. From Laundry Workers' Union, requesting the assistance of the Council in adjusting the conditions now prevailing in the Laundry of the San Francisco Hospital. From the Trunk and Bag Workers' Union, requesting Council to send out an appeal for financial assistance as this is the sixth week of their strike.

Resolutions from Supervisor Mulvihill, chairman Public Welfare and Publicity Committee, inclosing copy of resolutions relative to a large number of moving picture production companies locating in this city and requesting Council to send a representative to meeting of the Welfare Committee. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegates McTiernan and Hollis, with reference to a publication called the "Labor Digest" and to be in the interest of the labor movement, and requesting Council to reaffirm its traditional policy and announce to the general public and to the business

community that it does not endorse any publication carrying advertising matter except the regularly published paper, owned and controlled by the labor movement. Moved that the resolutions lay over until the return of Bro. Tracy; amendment, that the resolutions be adopted; amendment carried.

Whereas, It has come to our attention that parties are at present calling upon the business institutions of this city soliciting advertisements for a publication said to be the "Labor Digest" and to be in the interest of the labor movement, and

Whereas, So far as the San Francisco Labor Council, the representative of the American Federation of Labor in this city, is concerned it has no knowledge of the existence of any such publication, and certainly has not given approval or endorsement to any such paper, magazine or periodical, and

Whereas, According to announcements made in the public press recently it is stated that the publication above referred to is a business venture of private parties and in no sense a representative of the organized workers, therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby reaffirms its traditional policy and announces to the general public and to the business community that it does not endorse any publication carrying advertising matter except the regularly published papers owned and controlled by the labor movement.

**Reports of Unions**—Chauffeurs—Reported that Cooks can sign up the Star Lunch on Powell street; have instructed members to keep away. Cracker Bakers—Reported National Biscuit Company still unfair; requested delegates not to patronize said firm. Retail Delivery Drivers—Requested a demand for the drivers' button; unions giving socials should get in touch with business agent. Laundry Workers—French laundries still unfair. Cooks—Requested stage hands and all friends and delegates to refrain from patronizing the Star Lunch on Powell street. Milk Wagon Drivers—Are not parties to any association or combination. Telegraphers—On strike since last Wednesday morning; all members out. Hatters—Have signed up with the Western Hat Mfg. Co. Have received a substantial increase in wages and the 8-hour day; do not buy Stetson hats. Bartenders—Bohemian Cafe unfair; requested printing trades to stay away. Grocery Clerks—Reported that John Schmidt is not living up to their rules or union conditions; also that Ludi on Mission street is still unfair. Retail Shoe Clerks—Reported Chick's Booterie now fair; Mission merchants have signed agreement. Waiters—Requested delegates and friends to keep away from Tivoli Cafe; three union houses on Eddy street, between Powell and Mason streets. Injunction issued for selling papers; White Lunch still unfair. Musicians—Elevator operator in the Phelan building unfair. Egg Inspectors—Are having trouble with Sherry Bros.

**Executive Committee**—Recommended the endorsement of the Cooks' wage scale and agreement with the exception of clauses Nos. 1 and 2 which are laid over pending the report of the Local Joint Executive Board. Recommended endorsement of the Waiters' wage scale and agreement subject to the approval of the Local Joint Executive Board. Relative to the request of

Grocery Clerks for a boycott on John Schmidt, the matter was laid over for one week and secretary directed to request Mr. Schmidt to appear before Executive Committee, Monday evening. In the matter of Egg Inspectors' Union requesting action against Sherry Bros., secretary was instructed to arrange for a conference, and the matter was laid over one week. Wage scale of Waitresses' Union relating to barbecues, was laid over one week, no committee from the union appearing. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale of Electrical Workers No. 151, and that the Board of Public Works be notified of the new wage conditions. Report concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved to request Cracker Bakers' Union to refrain from taking arbitrary action next Monday at the American Biscuit Company; carried.

**Receipts**—\$311.67. **Expenses**—\$147.92.

Council adjourned at 10.05 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

"Life counts not hours by joys or pangs,  
But just by duties done."

## Herman's Hats

UNION MADE

2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

## SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

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Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of  
San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.  
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement & 7th Av.  
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets ..... \$58,893,078.42  
Deposits ..... 54,358,496.50  
Capital Actually Paid Up ..... 1,000,000.00  
Reserve and Contingent Funds. 2,336,411.92  
Employees' Pension Fund ..... 295,618.00

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.  
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.



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**THE TRUTH ABOUT KOLCHAK.**

By J. G. Phelps Stokes,

Of American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

After the Bolsheviks had dispersed at the point of the bayonet the Constituent Assembly that had been elected by the secret suffrage of thirty-six million Russian electors; and had broken up the All-Russian Soviet of Peasants' Deputies, being unable to control it; and had massacred unarmed workmen peacefully parading in the streets of Petrograd; and had so terrorized the various workmen's and peasants' organizations that their leaders (Breshkovsky, Avksentief, Chernov and Martiushev) were compelled to flee for their lives; representatives of all the democratic political groups gathered in September, 1918, at Ufa, near the Siberian border, and there set up a provisional All-Russian government for the defense of the democratic liberties of the Russian people. This provisional Ufa government appointed an executive body of five, the so-called Directorate, three of whom were Socialists (Avksentief, Zenzinof and Vologodsky) to administer governmental affairs pending the reconvening of the Constituent Assembly.

Avksentief, leader of the greatest Socialist party in Russia, the party of Socialists-Revolutionists, was chosen premier of the new government.

At the personal request of Premier Avksentief, the ministry of war in the new government was tendered to and accepted by Alexander Kolchak, admiral in the Russian navy, who, in November, 1917, had been selected by the Constitutional Democratic party in Simferopol, capital of the government of Taurida, to represent their district in the Constituent Assembly. The Ufa government was soon moved further eastward to Omsk.

Not long after, Admiral Kolchak, in his new capacity as Minister of War, was making a tour of inspection of the Czecho-Slovak battalions on the western Siberian front. His personal bodyguard on this tour consisted of one hundred British soldiers under the personal command of Col. John Ward, treasurer of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Great Britain; Col. Ward being well known in trade union circles in the United States, where he had lectured extensively, as a staunch trade unionist and radical democrat.

During Kolchak's absence on this duty, a group of reactionary Russian officers at Omsk seized Premier Avksentief and his colleague in the Directorate, Vladimir Zenzinof, and planned their immediate execution. Their associates of the Directorate, desirous of saving their lives, and more particularly of saving the provisional government, offered to agree to the withdrawal from office of these two Socialists, and promised that they would leave Omsk within two hours, if their lives were spared, providing that Admiral Kolchak, member of the Constitutional Democratic party and Avksentief's personal friend and choice for the Ministry of War, were accepted as premier in his stead. The terms were agreed to, and Admiral Kolchak, as premier and minister of war, became the supreme leader of the Provisional All-Russian government.

After a very brief imprisonment, Avksentief and Zinovief left Siberia for the United States, going thence to Paris. But Kolchak, as evidence of good faith to his Socialist colleagues, and as evidence of his determination that democratic influences should prevail in the reconstituted government, retained in the presidency of his council of ministers the Socialist-Revolutionist Peter V. Vologodsky; as his minister of finance, the Socialist-Revolutionist John A. Mikhailof; and as his minister of labor, Leonid Shumilovsky, Social-Democrat and member of the dispersed Constituent Assembly.

The present Provisional All-Russian government consists of the following eleven persons,

six being Constitutional Democrats, and five being Socialists:

Premier, Alexander Kolchak, Constitutional Democrat.

President of the Council of Ministers, P. Vologodsky, Socialist-Revolutionist.

Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Professor Guins, People's Socialist.

Minister of Finance, J. A. Mikhailof, Socialist-Revolutionist.

Minister of Justice, Prof. Telberg, Constitutional Democrat.

Minister of Interior, M. Pepeliayev, Constitutional Democrat.

Minister of Labor, L. Shumilovsky, Social-Democrat.

Minister of Supplies, M. Nekhulvov, Constitutional Democrat.

Minister of Agriculture, K. Petrov, Socialist-Revolutionist.

Minister of War, General Stepanov, Constitutional Democrat.

Minister of Navy, Rear Admiral Smirnov, Constitutional Democrat.

Of these eleven, four held their same offices in the ministry of Nicolas Avksentief, namely, the President of the Council, Vologodsky; the Minister of Finance, Mikhailof; the Minister of Interior, Pepeliayev, and the Minister of Supplies, Nekhulvov. A fifth, Alexander Kolchak, was Minister of War in Avksentief's cabinet, as above stated.

In a public address at Ekaterinburg, recently, Premier Kolchak defined the task and object of his government. "The first task of the government," he said, "is to re-establish the rule of law and order, the rule destroyed by Bolshevism of the Left and of the Right. The government will fight, without any possibility of compromise, the Bolsheviks of the Left and of the Right, with the purpose of establishing a great, free, democratic Russia. . . . The government considers the people of Russia the supreme authority in all problems pertaining to Russia's life. After the menace of Bolshevism is destroyed, the people of Russia, through a freely chosen Constituent Assembly, will express their supreme will and will define the structure of the state."

Such is the man, and such is the government, that now asks the recognition and aid of the American people, of their government, and of all who love democracy.

**HOUSING HELD A DISGRACE.**

Charging the housing conditions for white labor in the Winters fruit ranch district are a disgrace, Inspector Leo Mott has submitted a report to the State Housing and Immigration Commission.

The report charges that while Japanese labor is excellently housed in bunks and tents because Japanese refuse to work unless good conditions are provided, white laborers are forced to sleep on the ground unless they bring their own equipment. Yet these farmers complain of a shortage of labor.

Edward A. Brown, director of the Bureau of Camp Sanitation, states that when a law empowering the Commission to act in the matter becomes effective July 1st, action will be taken.

According to the new law, it is announced, bunkhouses must be provided for all labor. Other sanitary provisions, including screening of kitchens, sanitary drains and bathing facilities must be provided.

**MACHINISTS PAY BENEFITS.**

Strike benefits were paid Monday evening in the Labor Temple by Machinists' Union No. 68 to all the members who waived their allotments during the recent strike in order that those most in need of immediate money might be taken care of properly.

**WAR RISK CHECKS ISSUED.**

Through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance checks to the number of 959,906, calling for a total of \$33,933,962.65, were issued to dependent relatives of soldiers, sailors and marines during the month of May.

By far the greater part of this amount was for allotments made from the men's pay, this total being more than \$25,000,000. Insurance payments for the month were \$6,781,894.05, and compensation payments to disabled veterans reached \$1,774,121.20. Insurance is now being paid to the beneficiaries of 25,610 men who died in service.

**XI****Service Costs**

When a water supply is conducted as yours is—by a company and not by the city—all the costs must be charged in the bill.

These costs are divided into two parts—the cost of delivering water in the street and the cost of serving it in the house.

What items are included in the cost of service?

There are several. One is a percentage of the amount we have invested in your service connection and meter. This is to cover interest, depreciation, taxes and operating expenses. Another is the cost of reading your meter. Still another is the cost of computing, making out and collecting your bill. These items all enter into your service charge.

If you are the ordinary residential consumer, you have what is called a 5/8-inch meter, and your service charge is 65 cents a month.

In other words, you pay \$7.80 a year for the expense incurred in serving you individually.

This expense is quite independent of the cost of the water in the mains.

It is larger for some customers than for others. Those who use larger services and meters pay proportionately more.

**SPRING VALLEY**  
WATER COMPANY



## Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797.  
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.



### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Intertype Machines.  
\*†Linotype and Intertype.  
‡Simplex Machines.

- (72) Alexander, H. M. .... 48 Third  
(31) Architect Press, The. .... 245 Mission  
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. .... 1672 Haight  
(1) Atlas Press, The. .... 112 Hyde  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co. .... 1122-1124 Mission  
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L. .... 340 Sansome  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips. .... 515 Howard  
(14) Ben Franklin Press. .... 140 Second  
(89) Bolte, C. N. .... 440 Sansome  
(196) Borgel & Downie. .... 370 Second  
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus. .... 346 Sansome  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N. .... 766 Mission  
(4) Buckley & Curtin. .... 739 Market  
(93) California Printing Co. .... 165 Jessie  
(176) \*California Press. .... 340 Sansome  
(71) Canessa Printing Co. .... 708 Montgomery  
(87) Chase & Rae. .... 1185 Church  
(39) \*Collins, C. J. .... 3358 Twenty-second  
(42) Cottle Printing Co. .... 3262 Twenty-second  
(179) \*Donaldson Publishing Co. .... 568 Clay  
(18) Eagle Printing Company. .... 59 McAllister  
(46) Eastman & Co. .... 220 Kearny  
(54) Elite Printing Co. .... 3459 Eighteenth  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. .... 440 Sansome  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. .... 777 Mission  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(75) Gille Co. .... 818 Mission  
(17) Golden State Printing Co. .... 42 Second  
(5) Guedet Printing Co. .... 344 Kearny  
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co. .... 565 Mission  
(127) \*Halle, R. H. .... 261 Bush  
(20) Hancock Bros. .... 47-49 Jessie  
(158) Hansen Printing Co. .... 259 Natoma  
(60) \*Hinton, W. M. .... 641 Stevenson  
(150) \*International Printing Co. .... 330 Jackson  
(168) \*Lanson & Lauray. .... 534 Jackson  
(227) Lasky, I. .... 1203 Fillmore  
(108) Levison Printing Co. .... 1540 California  
(84) Liberty Press. .... 25 Fremont  
(23) †Majestic Press. .... 315 Hayes  
(37) Marshall, J. C. .... 485 Pine  
(95) \*Martin Linotype Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(68) Mitchell & Goodman. .... 363 Clay  
(206) †Moir Printing Company. .... 440 Sansome  
(48) Monarch Printing Co. .... 1216 Mission  
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co. .... 343 Front  
(91) McNicoll, John R. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(208) \*Neubarth & Co., J. J. .... 25 Jessie  
(32) \*Norton, R. H. .... 5716 Geary  
(52) Overland Publishing Co. .... 259 Minna  
(104) Owl Printing Co. .... 565 Commercial  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co. .... 753 Market  
(88) \*†Polyglot Printing Co. .... 118 Columbus Ave.  
(143) †Progress Printing Co. .... 516 Mission  
(34) Reuter Bros. .... 513 Valencia  
(64) Richmond Banner, The. .... 320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) \*Rincon Pub. Co. .... 643 Stevenson  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. .... Fifteenth and Mission  
(66) Roycroft Press. .... 461 Bush  
(83) Samuel Printing Co. .... 16 Larkin  
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union. .... 818 Mission  
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(15) Simplex System Co. .... 136 Pine  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The. .... 147-151 Minna  
(29) Standard Printing Co. .... 324 Clay  
(63) \*Telegraph Press. .... 69 Turk  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. .... 1212 Turk  
(187) \*Town Talk Press. .... 88 First  
(138) Wagner Printing Co. .... 1105 Mission  
(35) Wale Printing Co. .... 883 Market  
(38) \*West Coast Publishing Co. .... 30 Sharon  
(43) Western Printing Co. .... 82 Second  
(106) Wilcox & Co. .... 320 First  
(44) \*Williams Printing Co. .... 350 Sansome  
(76) Wobbers, Inc. .... 774 Market  
(112) Wolff, Louis A. .... 64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(205) Bowman & Plimley. .... 343 Front  
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co. .... 442 Sansome  
(210) Dever, Garrity Co. .... 515 Howard  
(224) Foster & Futernick Company. .... 560 Mission  
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co. .... 509 Sansome  
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L. .... 340 Sansome  
(108) Levison Printing Co. .... 1540 California  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. .... 251-253 Bush  
(130) McIntyre, John R. .... 440 Sansome  
(81) Pernau Publishing Co. .... 751 Market  
(195) Stumm, E. C. .... 675 Stevenson  
(168) Thumler & Rutherford. .... 117 Grant Ave.

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co. .... 580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. .... 766 Mission

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The. .... 509-515 Howard  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. .... Fifteenth and Mission

### MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency. .... 766 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance. .... 1672 Haight  
(139) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. .... 340 Sansome  
(8) \*The Bulletin. .... 767 Market  
(11) \*Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie  
(25) \*Daily News. .... 340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion. .... Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo. .... 641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The. .... 643 Stevenson  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News. .... 118 Columbus Ave.  
(39) \*Mission Enterprise. .... 3358 Twenty-second  
(144) Organized Labor. .... 1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. .... 423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The. .... 643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The. .... 5716 Geary  
(52) \*S. F. News Letter. .... 259 Minna  
(7) \*Star, The. .... 1122-1124 Mission  
(41) The Seamen's Journal. .... 59 Clay  
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel. .... 1185 Church  
(38) \*Vestkusten, Swedish. .... 30 Sharon

### PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room. .... 348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F. .... 330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room. .... 509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co. .... 16 Larkin

### BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. .... 766 Mission

### TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros. .... 47-49 Jessie

### PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co. .... 259 Minna  
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co. ....  
..... New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. .... 53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. .... 563 Clay  
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co. .... 215 Leidesdorff  
(209) Salter Bros. .... 118 Columbus Ave.  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. .... 343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. .... 76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros. .... 140 Second

### STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. .... 766 Mission

## We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Tobacco Company.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.  
Fairlyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
Regent Theatre.  
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
S. F. Firemen's Band.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Washington Square Theatre.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and  
Clement street, grocer.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The meeting of the union last Sunday was so largely attended that it became necessary to move from the regular meeting hall to the Auditorium of the Labor Temple to accommodate the membership, the cause of this outpouring of the membership being the fact that the report of the commercial scale committee was scheduled to come up for consideration. This subject occupied nearly five hours' time, and even then it became necessary to adjourn to meet again next Sunday, June 22nd, at 1:00 o'clock, in the Labor Temple when the proposition presented by the employers of Sacramento, Oakland and San Francisco will be taken up and disposed of by the membership. This matter is of such importance that it is probable the attendance will be even larger than on last Sunday.

The meeting last Sunday, responding to a request from the Commonwealth Club, directed the president to appoint one of our members to take part in the deliberations of the Section on Industrial Relations of the club which is now studying the possibility of establishing more harmonious relations between employers and employees.

The scale adopted by the meeting last Sunday for the commercial branch of the business provides for placing hand men and machine operators on a basis of parity, the scale for day work to be \$1 per hour, the first shift of night work \$1.10 per hour and the second or so-called graveyard shift to be \$1.25 per hour, the maximum workday to be seven hours, after which the overtime rate must be paid. The present scale relating to holidays was so amended as to include Decoration Day in the list, the idea prevailing that as a result of the war this day would in the future be more generally observed in California than has been the custom in the past.

The union authorized the taking from the general fund of an amount equal to 5 cents per capita to be paid to the California Zone Conference to defray preliminary expenses of the conference of Allied Printing Trades Unions which is to be held in the city of Oakland on July 21st for the purpose of organizing along the lines provided for in the referendum proposition presented to the membership by the International at the last election on May 28th.

The following new members were initiated at the meeting last Sunday: A. Bell, William Caplan, J. F. Paulsen, H. O. Raether, C. O. Saldal, F. E. Sargent, D. J. Treloar.

The following applications for membership were received and referred to the committee on membership: Alfred F. Broad, Henri B. Bough, Hugh G. Darling, George C. Elwood, Clarence A. Finn, Max Livchitz, D. K. Shearer, Edward Sundstrom and Arthur R. Victor.

### FOUNDRY UNION OFFICERS.

The following were elected as officers of Foundry Employees' Union without opposition: President, Frank P. Hearne; vice-president, George Voght; secretary and business agent, Michael Josha; trustees, William Kleese, J. Bianchi and Frank Haldeman; inductor, F. Nova; doorkeeper, C. McGinty.

The second grand annual picnic of the union will be held at Shellmound Park on July 26th from 1 to 11 p. m.

Benjamin Franklin said: "He that loses five shillings not only loses that sum but the advantage that might be made by turning it dealing, which by the time that a young man becomes old will amount to a considerable sum of money." Invest in W. S. S. They are the safest kind of investment. The 1919 Franklin issue matures in 1924.



## ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week the finest bill of the season. T. Roy Barnes and Bessie Crawford fittingly style their act "A Package of Smiles." Barnes is one of the most popular drolls on the stage today. He is a rapid-fire comedian who by sheer force of ability is funny under all circumstances and was the featured comedian with the musical comedy "Over the Top" and with Lina Abarbanell in "The Red Canary." Bessie Crawford, who is fortunate in the possession of a delightful personality, proves an agreeable foil to him. Sheila Terry, who shares the headline honors, is a new star that shines most brilliantly. She is fortunate in the possession of youth, appearance, personality, ability and versatility; her play is called "Three's a Crowd", and she will be supported by Harry Peterson and Gattison Jones, sterling actors in their respective lines. The staging of "Three's a Crowd" is elaborate, novel and in perfect taste, the music catchy and tuneful, and the dialogue sparkling and witty. C. Balfour Lloyd and Gilbert Wells, who are known as "The Two Boys from Dixie," are expert exponents of rag-time and clever dancers. Clifford Walker was the first professional entertainer to go abroad to amuse our boys in France. He is now talking chiefly about his experiences in the trenches, and from his monologue it will be seen that there is a lighter side to war. The Ioleen Sisters, Mabel and Dooley, are Australian girls who have mastered the art of maintaining their equilibrium on a slack wire. They are also wonderful sharpshooters and have won many medals. Most of their difficult shots are made while they are perched upon the wire. The Garcinetti Brothers are acrobats, trampoline performers and hat throwers who perform novel and marvelous stunts. The only holdovers in this record-breaking bill will be Trixie Friganza and the Marion Morgan Dancers, two of the greatest acts in vaudeville.

## BLACKSMITHS RAISE DUES.

George Cullen, business agent of Blacksmiths' and Helpers' Union No. 168, reports that at one of the largest attended meetings in the history of the organization, the members unanimously voted a substantial raise in the monthly dues. All recommendations of the local Iron Trades Council in relation to the proceedings of the recent convention of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council were approved without a dissenting vote. The union will elect an additional delegate to the Labor Council at the next meeting.

Diplomacy is sometimes the art of knowing enough not to know too much.

Do  
you want to  
increase  
your

# Business?

If you do, put the UNION LABEL on your products.

The UNION LABEL originated right here in San Francisco and the people demand it on their purchases.

## FULL DAY'S PAY DEMANDED.

The Saturday half-holiday has caused some confusion in the molding shops within the jurisdiction of Molders' Union No. 164. In some shops the casting is eliminated on Saturdays and many of the men have been laid off a few hours on Mondays. Business Agent J. E. Dillon states that the union has decided that all men working a half-day on any week-day must be paid for a full day in the future. Members have been requested to stay away from Vancouver, B. C., because of the labor troubles existing there. Full moral support will be given to the striking telephone operators and electrical workers.

## COUNCIL ASKS EARLY CLOSING.

The haberdashers, furnishing goods and small clothing stores in the downtown district have received communications from the San Francisco Labor Council requesting them to join the early-closing movement as adopted by the majority of the downtown merchants. The request asks the merchants to close their stores every evening at 6 o'clock, including Saturdays, commencing July 1. The Labor Council is co-operating with the Retail Clerks' Unions in the early-closing movement which is becoming a national institution.

## BUSINESS AGENT SELECTED.

Organization work among the box makers of the bay district has reached the stage where it has become necessary for Unions Nos. 1156 and 1187 of San Francisco and Oakland to employ on full time a business agent. J. E. Malmberg has been selected for the position and is now busily engaged in further building up both organizations. Twelve new members were taken into the San Francisco local Wednesday night. It is reported that the interest has reached the point where practically all the members enrolled are attending meetings regularly.

The wild-cat stock promoter lives in a better house than you do. If he induces you to part with your Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps for his paper promises you are paying for his house. Help put him in the only houses suitable for him, the big gray stone mansions at Atlanta and Leavenworth and McNeill's island.

"The Bolshevik is not only an atheist but he also seeks to make all religions impossible. They assert that all misery is due to the superstition, that there is a God. One of their officials told me: 'We now propose to enlighten our children, and with this purpose in view, we are issuing a catechism on atheism for use in all the schools.' The man who told me this was the Commissaire of Enlightenment and Education."—Excerpt from testimony of Rev. Dr. Simons before the Senate Committee.

Music discloses the habit of human mind to enjoy definite and measured intervals of sound. We say music is sweet when it contains beats and recurrences of notes in certain sequences that tap our innate love for mathematical precision. Helmholtz, the eminent scientist, says: "It has struck me as a mystery peculiarly interesting and wonderful that in the theory of music in the physical and technical foundations of this art, which above all things seems to create in the mind the most tender states of consciousness, incalculable and indescribable, that especially in this the science of purest and strictest thought—mathematics—should prove itself pre-eminently productive. Music intervals, divisions of time and so forth, numerical fractions and even at times logarithms play a prominent part. Mathematics and music—the most glaring opposites possible in human thought. And yet they are connected and mutually sustained."

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN &amp; KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

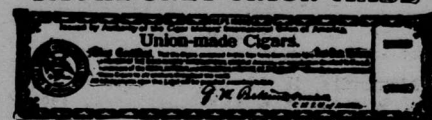
## CAN'T BUST 'EM

### OVERALLS & PANTS

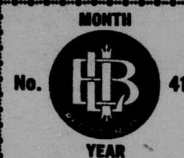
UNION MADE

## ARGONAUT SHIRTS

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGARS



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

## Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

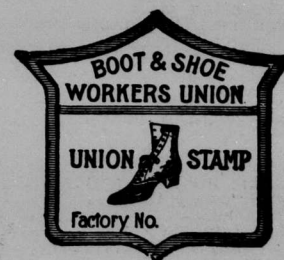
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-union factories

### DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

### This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the UNION STAMP are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence of the UNION STAMP.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION  
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,  
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,  
Sec.-Treas.



# MEN'S SHOES

Union—Stamped

—two splendid styles  
—very moderately priced



**Mahogany Brown Calf Lace  
Shoes—new English Toes**

A DANDY **\$5.00**

**Gun Metal Calf Blucher Lace  
Shoes (as pictured) Roundshape Toes**

W. L. DOUGLAS **\$5.00**  
MAKE

We Close  
Every  
Evening  
Saturday  
Included  
at 6

B. KATSEHINSKI  
**Philadelphia Shoe Co**

825 MARKET STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST  
OAKLAND

We Close  
Every  
Evening  
Saturday  
Included  
at 6

## FURNITURE TRADES SETTLE.

Frank McDonald, first vice-president of the State Building Trades Council, announces that the Council and the Furniture Dealers' Association of this city have signed agreements providing increased wages and improved working conditions to carpet mechanics, upholsterers and allied tradesmen.

## CABARET WAGE SCALE.

A wage scale for waiters in group AA houses, cabarets, as approved by the Labor Council, calls for \$2.50 for a day of nine hours worked within thirteen. Extra men are to receive \$3. The reason given for the low wage is the tipping system, whereby the patrons assume the burden of making up that portion overlooked by the employers.

## LABOR WILL CO-OPERATE.

The Labor Council will co-operate with the public welfare and publicity committee of the Board of Supervisors, Mayor and various civic and commercial organizations for the purpose of encouraging the movement to bring to San Francisco a number of large moving picture concerns. John A. O'Connell will represent the Council and he will select as his assistants representatives of the most interested unions.

## AWARD NOT SATISFACTORY.

A jurisdictional arbitration board consisting of Michael Casey, Frank McDonald and James McElroy have rendered a decision in the jurisdictional dispute between the local unions of Asphalt Workers and Building Laborers. The decision enumerates the portions of street work to be performed by the members of the two unions. It is understood that both organizations agreed in advance to abide by the decision of the board. The Asphalt Workers through their representatives, Devaney and O'Connor, declare that the decision sounds the death knell of their union and is therefore unacceptable. The entire controversy was referred to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session, by the Labor Council. Delegate Daniel C. Murphy is handling the San Francisco angle at the convention.

## A GREAT SUCCESS.

Ten thousand people enjoyed the forty-seventh annual outing of the International Molders' Union No. 164, at Shellmound Park last Sunday. The affair was in the nature of an old-fashioned picnic, with a series of athletic events as the feature of the day. Members from Oakland won the relay race from the representatives of Vallejo and San Francisco. As winner of the apprentice auxiliary members' race, Tommy Dunne was hero of the occasion.

## JAIL FOR HOLDING UP WAGES.

William Gottschalk, executive of the Dutton Dredging Company of San Francisco, excavating ditches on the 22,000-acre Conaway tract, near Woodland, was fined \$100 and sentenced to 90 days in the county jail at Woodland last Saturday morning by Justice of the Peace R. W. Harrison for failing to pay J. H. Anderson, a laborer employed by the company, wages due him within the five-day period prescribed by law.

Gottschalk said he would appeal, particularly in face of the jail sentence which the court insists upon enforcing. He is out on \$500 bail.

It is the first case of the kind known in the valley. The outcome is being closely watched.

## CHARTER REVOKED.

The charter of Sausage Makers' Union No. 203 has been revoked by the International Union because the members are said not to have complied with the laws of the International Union or the California State Federation of Butchers when they went on strike on June 9th. Federation President D. J. Murray announces that the places of the strikers will be filled with men obtained here and elsewhere, who are to report at the offices of Butchers' Union No. 115 in the Labor Temple. Seventy-eight men are on strike for an increase in wages from \$28 and \$30 to \$38 and \$40. The union is not affiliated with the Labor Council. The strike was called following a 48-hour ultimatum after the customary 30 days' notice in writing had been forwarded to the employers. The strike committee announces that a \$10,000 fund has been subscribed to start an independent sausage factory if a settlement is not made soon.

## RAILWAY CLERKS GO EAST.

Delegates representing the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks in California, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona, left Sunday to attend a wage conference with the officials of the United States Railroad Administration, which has been called for June 23d.

The delegation is composed of E. H. Fitzgerald, first vice-president of the International Brotherhood; W. W. Shillingford, general chairman of the Western Pacific system organization of clerks, and E. E. Evans, business manager of the Bay District Council of Railway Clerks.

A demand for a flat increase of 35 per cent in the wage scale will be presented by the Brotherhood to the Railroad Administration at the conference.

The original wage demand presented by the Brotherhood was for a flat increase of 20 cents an hour. The larger increase will be asked on the ground that it is commensurate with the continued increase in the cost of living. The Brotherhood's demands also call for an eight-hour day, a six-day working week, time and one-half for overtime and recognition of the Brotherhood as a labor organization by all railroads under the Federal Administration.

The new wage scale provides for a minimum of \$125 a month for all clerks employed on railroads in the United States and establishes a uniform system of classification for all men and women employed as clerks.

## BOILERMAKERS' OUTING.

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Lodge No. 6, will hold its thirty-ninth annual picnic at Glen Park, Saturday, June 28th. The picnic will begin at noon and continue until midnight.

The proceeds of the day will be devoted to the sick and death benefit fund. The union paid more than \$20,000 from this fund during last year.

Foremen of the different shipyards have offered more than \$400 in prizes for the successful contestants in the athletic events.

M. J. McGuire has offered a silver cup to the club having the best representation at the picnic.

The tug-of-war between selected teams of the Union plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation and the Bay Point Shipbuilding Company promises to be one of the most exciting events of the day.

Riveting, calking and drilling contests will be held between teams from the various shipyards and metal trades plants.

For many years the annual picnic of this organization has had the reputation of being one of the best planned and organized of any of the outings held by labor organizations.

There will be dancing and refreshments and amusements of all kinds. A band of fifty pieces has been engaged.

John Kane, president of the union, has been appointed chairman of the general arrangements committee. Other members of this committee are Patrick O'Halloran, Jerre Hannigan, James T. Dugan and John Crotty. Other committees are: Games—M. J. McGuire, James T. Dugan and Jerre Hannigan.

Entertainment Committee—Thomas Culligan, Patrick Kennedy, Thomas Sheridan, Thomas Keenan, John Naumer and John O'Farrell.

Floor Committee—J. M. Joyce, C. E. Clark and William Biggins.

Joseph McNulty has been appointed chairman of the reception committee.

## SHIPFITTERS AGAINST STRIKE.

Shipfitters' Union No. 9 has voted against the plan to strike to gain new trials or freedom for Mooney and Billings.